will now sell for but forty four cents, was, fifty

of the taxation levied by the native governments,

was all expended at home, causing a home demand

for commodities and services. The East India

Company, a corporation of traders, was fastened

upon the immense country by force of arms, and

assumed to be its proprietor, and did become its

ruler. The rights not only of kings and princes,

but of all native authorities of every grade, were

swept sway, and in the hands of the English shop.

keepers enthroned in Calcutta, was centralized the

power to determine for the cultivators, the artisans,

and laborers of India, what work they should do,

and how much of its products they should retain

Macaulay says of the company's rule, that "it re-

sembled the government of evil genii, rather than

the government of human tyrants." The taxa-

tion was direct. One hundred thousand officers

were appointed to gather in the reveaue. To these

was given the power to remit, as well as to collect

They were the civil and criminal magistrates o

their districts-had the power to impose times and

employ torture, to compel the payment of the taxes.

They could control the place of residence of the

laboring population-were authorized to hold all

the inhabitants of a county mutually responsible

for the amount of a tax, and received it as a part of

their official policy to make them spies upon each

other's industry and earnings, and to break up the

he had, and what assistance they rendered him.

The more the family exerted itself, the higher

his agriculture were raked into the company's

treasury-an increase of rent being promptly

claimed of him, whenever he obtained from his land

an increase of products. With a policy as savege

as it was insensate, these British traders taxed the

oil-mill, taxed the potter's kiln, the goldsmith's

tools, the sawyer's saw, the blacksmith's anvil, the

carpenter's tools, the cotton-beater's bow, the

weaver's loom, the smelter's furnace, and the fish-

erman's boat. No machinery of any description

manufactures, large allowances were made to in-

desire to work, to become spies on those who did.

To collect the salt that crystalized on the sea-shore,

was a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and impris-

onment-for the company had English salt to sell,

and had taken the monopoly of mining and gather-

ing and selling the native article. To destroy even

the small business of cleaning rice, the duty im-

poted in England upon the cleaned article, was

twice as great as that upon the rough. The indus-

try of India was overmatched upon every point in

this unequal and cruel contest. Acts of Parliament

were in full force, prohibiting the exportation from

Engiand of steam-engines to pump water or drive

factories, of spinning jennies and power looms-

laws by which the Hindoos were completely disa-

bled from obtaining the services of skilled machin-

ists, miners, smelters and weavers from England,

France, or Belgium. It was in vain that the na-

tive manufacturers of Bengal humbly protested to

the British government against the injustice of ad-

mitting British fabrics into that province free of

duty, while its manufactured cottons were charged ten per cent duty on entering England, and its man-

ufactured silks were charged twenty-four per cent.

In vain does the growing infertility of her soil pro

test-in vain does the steady abandonment of their

once richest land protest; the cumulating ruin of

the costly works for irrigation—the lessening reve-

nues-the increasing poverty of the people-their

growing demoralization-their political unrest, and

rebellion even, all protest in vain. The battle of

Plassy, years ago, sealed their destiny. That was,

to raise cotton, sugar, rice and indigo for Great

Britain, at cheap rates, and to buy British goods

and use British ships at high rates. " Vast heaps

course, unsparing criticism. The object of Es

had for centuries, in her dealings with her Colo-

nies and all countries under her influence, has been

to prevent or to suppress the diversification of em-

ployments indispensable to the motion and devel-

opment of society, and to confine them to the til-

lage of the earth, reckless of the fatal result to her

victims-exhaustion of the soil by the necessity to

send abroad their commodities in the raw form,

and the subsequent exhaustion of themselves by the

expenses of the enormous transportation to which

they were thus subjected. This in its turn pro-

duced dispersion, constantly increasing, as in our

Southern and South-Western States, by reason of

the perpetually increasing necessity to resort to

new and more distant soils-an evil ever aggra-

vated by the steady increase in the proportion of

the labor required to be given to trade and trans-

portation, and a steady diminution in the propor-

tion that could be saved for the production of com-

medities to be traded or transported. The inhab-

itants of the British West India Colonies were

prohibited by Act of Parliament from refining their

own sugar, as by law they were also prohibited

from importing a spindle or a loom, and from mining

and smelting their copper ores. Intercourse be-

tween them and foreign nations was interdicted,

save through the medium of British ships, ports,

and merchants. The tax of transportation imposed

on them was so consuming that, added to the tax

on importation levied by the Government at home,

it ate out all the profits of the indigo and coffee

EWSEN STEET A. H. SERT THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-BREMEN, H. Wester, Communice, partitively, marrying the United States Mell. or SATUADAY, Oct. 28, et 12 to. BREMEN, VIA SOUTH & MPTOR, LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTH & MPTON and SREMEN, at the following rates:

Pint Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin \$60; Steerage, \$15.

Fint Seight or passage, apply to SELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 56 Broadway.

THE ERIFISH and NORTH AMERICAN
AOVAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM REW-YERK TO LIVESPOOL
Second Cable Passage
FROM ROSTON TO LIVESPOOL
Chief Cable Passage
Chief Cable Passage
FROM ROSTON TO LIVESPOOL

IA. Capt. b. U. Bannon, EUROPA, Capt. Rica, Capt. Bhannon, EUROPA, Capt. Bhannon, Inces verseus carry a clear white light at quast-head; green on aboard bow; red on port bow.

BRIA, Johns. Beaven N. York. Wednesday, Sept. 28

BRIA, Stone. Beaven Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 5

Leaves N. York. Wednesday, Oct. 19

Leaves N. York. Wednesday, Oct. 19

1. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Sowling Green.

INTED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. —FOR HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS—The steamship SMFIRE CITY, J. McGowan Commander, will sail of Weldnesday, Nov. 2, at 2 Jolois p. m., from pier fost of Warrener. North River. Bits of keding, of the proper form, unablest at the office, and so bits of lading will be signed after he hour of saling. For treight or passage apply at No. 17 West-L., corner of Warren.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA- U.S. MAIL LINE. The favorite steam subp AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodball, will les e on SATURDAY, Ost 23, at 4 p m., from Pier Ne. 4, North River. Through ticketa given to M un'gometry. Columbus at auts, Albany and Maron. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freignit or pressure apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 15 Broadway.

COR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA-The Amer-LOB SAVANNAH and FLURIDA—Inc Albertica stands of the seamship MONTGOMERY, with C. Berry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 of clock pin, Passage to Bavannah, of the ment passed accommodations, \$15. Through the lets to New Orleans \$30 75, to Mobile \$35, Montgomery \$25, Albany, Ga. \$24, Columbus \$25, Atlanta, \$22, Macon \$21, Augusts \$20, Asea, to principal places in Fiorida at lowest rates Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk axen under \$-00. Apply to 18. CROMWELLA CO., No. 56 West-st. The HUNTSVILLE, Jun. A. Fost, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, ADS GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. Smith, commander will leave Pier No 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY at J. m. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, 5750, Preight 8 cents per fort on measurement goods, other articles is proportion, and received or. Fridays and Saturdays. No commission charged for forwarding. No bills of lating signed after departure of steamer. For fireignt or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 36 West-st.

PORTLAND and CANADA SEMI-WEEK-

Medical.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAIN'S BALM relieves the insupportable itchines at once. Bupuy's Swiss Corn Platter, ourse corns speedily by allaying inflammation. Wholessie at No 500 Broadway, and at the principal druggets everywhere.

GOOD NEWS -Mrs. Kerney, 57 St. Mark's place cured of Liver Complaint, by using 3 bottles of Dr. EATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Depots Nos. 139 Char am st., 52 Grand-st., and 47c Broadway. Ladies, call on her. QUEBU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL,
Pleastily flavored, and taken sittout names, and does not
cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for calls
to be had at the inventor's, No. 135 4 h av, and all respectable druggists.

PENFULD PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Beckman at , Wholesale Agents.

THE VOICE LOZENGES—Prepared by DUN-can Flockhart & Co., Chemists to the Queen, Edin-burgh, are a safe and effectual remedy for Colds, Sur Tricot and all brenchiel efficulties. Public speakers and vocalists will find them very useful for clearing the volte. An unrivaled European reputation justifies their hyphest commendation. For saic by Heyman & Co., 8: Nicholas Hotel, F. Heyeman, Evert Hotel, Coediogen, New York Hotel J. Meatim. No. 678 Broadway, D. D. Green, Unio-place Hotel, and by most of the respectable dreggles. Imported by J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st. THE VOICE LOZENGES-Prepared by DUN-

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is bereby given to all persons beying claims against LEWIS LAY, late of the City of New-York and of the City of Paris, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARD FORT, at No. 15 South Williamst, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next (1950).—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of September, 1859. the 7th day of September, 1859.
JAWES BENKARD,
EDWARD FORT.
Executors, &c. of Lewis Lay, deceased.

NOTICE. - An APPLICATION will be made to a9 law6mFri I the Governor of the State of New York, for the pardon classed Halswed, convicted of an attempt at grand largeny; convicted March 9, 1829, for the term of two years.

NOTICE—As to JAMES KAY, a Scotchman.— TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, in particular Farmare and Cablice makers—Wherea, on proceedings in the Court of Sessions of Seroland relatinging the distribution of the TESTAMENTARY ESTATE of the late DAVID KAY, some

TESTAMENTARY ESTATE of the late DAVID KAY, some time accounted in the City of Giugow, therefore reading in Rothessy in the Island of Bate, in Sectland, information is wanted of the habitation or address of JAMES KAY, some the said David Kay, it still alive, or of his death is in formation is wanted of the habitation or address of JAMES KAY, so nof the said David Kay, it still alive, or of his death if not alive.

All parties who can give information as to whether the said JAMES KAY is slive or lead, are carneaty respected to communicate insundately with ANDREW HOWDEN, writer to The Signet in Eduburth, or MONTGOMERIE & FLEMING, writers in Glargow, North Britain, who will give due attent at to the same; or communicate with Messe FOSIER & THOM-SON Solneiters, No. 69 Wallet, No. 4 York, who will transact in person or by latter with all who may know anything about Mr. KAY. In order to the incetification of the said JAMES KAY, the following particulars are given of his movements so far as the left Scotland on or about the year 1852. It had become

He left Scatland on or about the year 1033. Is believed to have worked for a me time in Canada as a cable et maker, to have gone from Canada to New York, where he still and as a cable from Canada to New York, where he adjuged as carpenter, no have got in a wall-daining vessel, and secondly in a seal dishing vessel and that he was so engaged for about four years in the prosecution of two woyages. He works in the monitor of animary, 1852, in a friend in sociand that he was then employed as a cabinet-make at Mac-don, in the County of Wayne, in the State of New York. His employer was Daniel T. Hanns, cavinet makes there. He continuon to correspond from Mac-don till the end of facy, 1844. He then seems to have left that place, and traveled through part of the Western States. He was acts and last heard of facen the City of New O items, in the State of Levisians, in the month of March, 1865, in which dity he was employed in his trace of a cabinet-maker, and boarded in his employed house—his address, as formabled by minuself, being "James K.-p. about maker, 3th Chaptermia at, New Orleans.

From the tenor of his letters it is supposed that he had some Western seathern as the seathern seathern seathern seathern seathern seathern seathern. it Complement, New Orleans to the head some of each witness place it is supposed that he head some of acquiring a place it lains in Wiscotsian, or some other actilement, and settling down as a farmer or cabinet.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER QUIN, Plain-CUPREME COURT.—WALTER QUIN, Plaining, session THOMAS A. QUIN and MARY JANE QUIN,
his wife: ARTHUR A QUIN, CHARLES H. QUIN, Op. 36E

A. QUIN, JOHN QUIN, JOHN E. DEVLIN, individually,
and is one of the Administrators of ARTHUR QUIN, individually,
and DAVID EXASS, defendants, in partition—In pursuance of
a lunguostic of the Supreme Court of the First Districts, bearing
due on the 5th day of September, 1959. J. William Watson, the
Referre in the sale judgment named, will sell as Public acute n.
the Merchance Exchange, in the City of New-York, by Air
thony J. Blacker & Co., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of
New wher, 1839, at 12 o'clock a noon of that say, All that certain lot piece or parcel of Land, with the Sulfining thereon,
situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of NewYork, bounced and described as follows: Beginning at a point
being the norther sterly corner of Whestington and Hammond
excess, theree ranning merchenly along the westerly line of Washington street Silvy-use feet and six inches; theree weaterly, and of
a her parallel with Hammond street, thirty four feet four inspect,
these southerly, on a line at right angles with Hammond street,
this feet, to the northerly line of Hammond street, and thence
extently along the normarity line of Hammond street, can thence
extently along the normarity line of Hammond street, they grantle
extently along the normarity line of Hammond street, they grantle
parallel with the Building thereon, street, reenery two
parallel in Night Ward of the City of New York, beaunded and
described as follows: Regiming at a point on the introcely line
of Hammond attreet, distant twenty-two city, beaunded and
described as follows: Regiming at a point on the introcely line
of Hammond attreet, distant twenty-two city, we set 19 as in the thy beet; thence workerry, of right angles of the control of the c mount street live feet any eight innines; them partirely and pensiled with Washington street filteen feet and four inches, thence westerly and parallel with Hammond street eighteen feet thouse southerly and parallel with Washington street influent feet and four inches, thence exactly parallel with Hammond street and foot act dight inches; thence sentinely and at right angles to Hammond street, fifty feet, to the sale mortherly line of Hammond street, fitty feet, to the sale mortherly line of Hammond street, and thence casterly, almy the mortherly line of Hammond street, twenty-two feet, to the place of hegmains, to exter with all and its vide the hereoftenesses of an outer-stage.

street, and thence exactry, along the northery line or Hammond street, twenty-two feet, to the place of heginalita, to-sether with all and sit gular the heart finaments and appureranced theoreumo belonging, or in anywise appureranced theoreumo, 1639. WILLIAM WATSON, Referen-JOHN C. DIMMICS, Pickets?'s Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Gounty of New York, nettice is hereby given to all persons having clotten against the eviste of JAMES OWEN, has of the City of New York, deceased, to calcitit the more with the sentence thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. I Wall street, in the City of New York, deceased, to calcitit the more with the sentence thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. I Wall street, in the City of New York, our bearing the Stat day of Rosember, 1859—Dated the 18th day of May, 1859

my2F lawderFvi William EMERSON, Executer.

OTTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF BEATT, ALBERT, ACCOUNTY OF NEW YORK SECRETARY OF BEATT, ALBERT, ACCOUNTY OF NEW YORK—Size. Notice is bereby given that A. S. NEW K-Sin: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENZZAL ON to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeed-at Monday of November next, the following officers are

o be element, to wit:
A Sementary of State, in the place of Gidson J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sunfaro E. Church;
An Automary-General, in the place of Lyonan Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Eleb-

nund; A State Treasurer, in the place of Issac V. Vandespoel; A Camil Commissioner, in the place of Charles if Shorrill: An Inspector of State Prisone, in the place of Weeley Bulk A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander ha. It whose terms of office will expire on the last day of Docum-

bet next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Rossersk, whose term of office will expire on the fact day of December next.

Also, Senators from the Fortin, Fifts, Sharb, and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York

COUNTY OFFICERS 10 BE SLATER:

Seventeen Members of Assembly:
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Skenen and James Moneries;
One Judge of the Court of Common Fless, in the place of

sen and James Monerief.

One J. dgs of the Court of Common Flets, in the place of Cherles P. Daly.

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briags and Peter P.

lose terms of office will expire on the last day of Decemer next.

The attention of inspectors of Election and County Carvassers directed to Chan. 271. of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties and axid act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a bias of two million five hundred recogned collers, to provide for the pay ment of the floating debt of the State."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enant as follows:

Bectives L. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are bereby attentized to borrow on the credit of the State \$4,590 0m, at a ste not exceeding 6 per cent oet and am, and relambarisable at such seriods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not extending elambares years from the three of making such ions. All he provisions of law in relation to ionse under by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the lisses and transfer of certificacies of tack, shall apply to loans authorised by this sot so far as the same reapplicable.

being applied in payment of prin-year after the tax can be collected ceding year thereafter, within the the time of contracting said loan.

5. The fourth section of this set, imposing a tax, may be

file in this office.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and County of New-York are hereby requested to publish the above once it each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment—Dated New-York, August 31, 1859

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

New-York Daily Tribune

CAREY'S SOCIAL SCIENCE. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. By HENRY C. CARRY Svols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SECOND ARTICLE. The Political Economy taught in England has for its object the centralization on a single small island of all the machinery of conversion for the world. It was based upon an alleged law of the occupation of the earth, promulgated by Ricardo, by which man commences work upon the rich lands, and gets food in abundance, but in course of time is compelled to resort to soils yielding less and less in return to labor-that this enables the landowner to claim a constantly increasing proportion of the yield under the name of Rent-that, from the operation of fixed and permanent causes, the increasing sterility of the soil is sure in the long run to overmatch improvements in machinery and in agriculture- and that thus population must ever press upon subsistence. Henry C. Carey was the first to see the fallacy of this foundation doctrine of the British school, and to attack it as utterly false in fact, and so false in politics that it would carry Man to Slavery with an inevitable certainty. A large portion of the first of his three volumes is given to a refutation of this Ricardo doctrine of Rent; and we know of nothing in the whole range of controversy so complete as is Mr. Carey's splendid demolition of the theory. It sustained the whole structure of that Public Economy which seeks to make England the workshop of the world, and all other countries the producers of raw materials, to be sold cheaply in English markets, and converted dearly by English machines. With its demolition, necessarily fell that whole superstructure of doctrine, that the true pathway of socia; progress lies in the direction of an increased employment of ships, cars, boats, and wagons-that it lies in the division of nations into agricultural and manufacturing-that it has in the cheapening of raw materials-in making Labor abundant and lowpriced; the doctrine, in a word, that the masses of men are instruments to be used by Trade-animals. that will procreate, that must be fed, and that can be made to work-doomed animals, doomed in the Providence of God to suffer themselves, or through their descendents, the pange of bunger, while landowners revel in ever-increasing abundance-the espitalists masters, the laborers slaves. On the contrary. Mr. Carey's argument is triumphant: that man in all cases commences with the worst machinery, and proceeds to the better and to the hest- and that he is thus enabled, with the growth of wealth, of population, and of the power of asso-

culture in Jamaica, and drove the planters back upon the culture of the cane. To this employment, unhealthful, and that occupied them only six months in the year, the whole population, old and young, male and female, was limited. Of the proseeds of the sale of their sugar, only one-fourth came to their hands. Their export of rum generally brought them in debt. These deemed gentlemen became at last but little more than the superintendents of slaves, whom they worked for the benefit of the merchants and Government of Great Britain. Placed between the negroes, whom they were obliged to support, on one hand, and the Goverument, the ship-owners, the traders, and the mortgagees of their estates on the other, they could only take of their crops what was left after all these parasites were satisfed; and when the crops were abundant and prices fell, they were ruined. In a period of twenty years, the Sheriff sold no less than one hundred and seventy-seven estates, while ninety-two went into the hands of creditors, and fity five were abandoned. Is it wonderful that a system which thus destroyed the masters, used up the slaves ! Only one in three of all who were imported from Africa was represented on the day of Emancipation. One million and seven hundred thousand were peddled through the islands by British merchants Only six hundred and sixty thousand could be found at the roll-call of their freedom. Three and a half millions of slaves, on the other hand, represented the five hundred thousand Africans imported into the United States, and serve as a measure of the remorseless cruelty with which the laborers of the West Indies were ground up by the English system. It was just so with Ireland. Irish cloths had a celebrity in the days when England exported all her wool and imported all her cloth; and yet she availed herself of all the power at her command to suppress the Irish woolen manufacture, and to compel all the wool of the island to pass through the mills of England, before even the Irish themselves could use it. To hopple the fast-growing mechanical industry of Ireland, laws were passed prohibiting the export of her wool and cloth even o England, except through certain ports, and promibiting their export to the Colonies altogether. Irish ships were next deprived of all participation in the benefits of the Navigation Laws, and excluded from the fisheries. Sugar could be imported into it only through England; and, as no drawback was allowed on its exportation to Ireland, the latter was thus taxed for the support of a foreign government as well as her own. All other Colonial produce, beside sugar, had to be carried first to England before it could be shipped to Ireland, and the voyage of importation was required to be made in English ships, manned by English seamen, and owned by English merchants. As in Jamsica, the n, women and children of Ireland were regarded simply as instruments to be used by Trade-to be deprived of all employment except in the labors of the field, where their business was to raise bulky cargoes for British ships to carry, and for British factors and brokers to sell. The Tariff, which the Act of Union found in 1801, was broken down, and the young manufactures of Ireland were swamped Soon was vindicated in that doomed island the economical necessity of a diversity of employments for a people that would not simply progress in wealth, but would maintain its civilization. Farmers do not need to exchange, and cannot with profit exchange with each other, potatoes and rye, though their need of the services of cloth-makers, millers, machinists, and carpenters, may be press ing. English centralization annihilated all difference of employments in Ireland, and drove her people wholy to agriculture. The demand for human effort, both of intellect and of muscle, having gradually ceased in the island, millions of her people found themselves forced into the position of consumers of capital in the form of food, while totally unable to sell their labor. Go where the traveler might in Ireland, he found thousands ansious to work, but unemployed, while tens of thou sands wandered through Great Britain, begging to sell their labor for a pittance by help of which to pay their rent at home, or drive starvation from their doors. How the evil culminated in a general famine, and then in a general abandonment of the country, the whole world knows. And yet at the time of the famine, one-third of the surface of Ireland, including the richest lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain, was lying unoccupied and waste. Confessedly the most able-bodied and enduring laborers in the world, and the most willing to work, 1,659,350 Irish were driven to America within the space of ten years, in sheer pursuit of daily breadvictims of that ferocious policy of England which will empty a country bollow; but she will force its people, while their ability to purchase lasts, to buy

her manufactures and use her ships. Verily does

the nation which commences by exporting the raw

India was a magnificent theater for the display of

this British policy; and it ran deadly riot over its

three hundred million acres of territory and among

ts pinety-six million inhabitants. This enormous

population was found by the English in the posses-

sion of a perfectly organized society, and industrious.

rich, and happy. Under the rule of the native pria-

ces, the land was dotted all over with manufactur.

ing centers. Cotton abounded; and to so great an

extent was the labor of men, women and children

applied to its conversion into cloth, that, even with

products of the earth, end by exporting its men.

of humanity, festering in compulsory idleness, "encumber the soil of Indis." And they will be there without the possibility of resurrection, till England, disgusted with the unprofitableness of the country and weary of its care, shall throw it from her as a worthless thing. Most truly did Michelet, speaking of the English in India, say: "I see you everywhere on the surface of the globe, but firmly rooted nowhere. The reason is that you have been everywhere gathering and sucking the substance, of the earth, but implanting nothingneither sympathy nor thought. Having brought no moral idea with you, you have founded nowhere. Your India, for instance, one of the finest empires that the sun has seen-what have you done with it? It has withered in your hands "You remain exterior to it; you are a parasite body that will be cast off to-morrow. You found " that marvelous country provided with commerce and agriculture. What, however, except opium, now remains to be exported? No Englishman goes to India to settle there, and there is no marriage with the natives. The English will one day depart, leaving no vestige behind them except the annihilation of Indian trade and industry, and the ruin of its agriculture." And yet this is the "British policy"-a system for exchang. ing one nation's manufactures for the raw food and materials of another-s system which a powerful party in the United States steadfastly advocates, and employs all its means to uphold-a system which will inevitably ruin the country that adopts it. With an iteration full of anxiety and ever faith, ful to the truth he has undertaken to teach, Mr. Carey over and over demonstrates that slavery must be the condition o' every people which engages exclusively in the labors of the field. The Helot could have existed nowhere but in Sparta, whose population was debarred by law from that association among themselves which diversity of employments produces. The negro Slavery of South Carolina could not continue to exist, if the population of that State, instead of being purely agricultural, was engaged in the varied industry of Massschusetts. Italian Slavery had its origin in the gradual declension of internal commerce, accompanied by a diminution of the rapidity with which consumption followed on production. Peon Slavery must be endured in Mexico, so long as her exclusive devotion to superficial, scratching agriculture shall leave the nation without a domeatic market in which to sell its labor. So it is in Africa and Turkey, in India and Portugal-in all countries in which, from any cause, the plow, the loom and the anvil are prevented from taking their of cheap land, che natural places by each other. Leibnitz and New.

style of art, and steel of a perfect quality, and silks | first, that Slavery is the natural condition of all | the amount at which it had stood in 1819. Thence of beautiful patterns, were in request throughout who labor, and the deep-rooted idea which is the life of the latter, that useful labor is the title to the Europe. Exchanges with every part of the world public regard, and an untrammeled and honored were so greatly in India's favor, that a rupee, which industry the sole condition upon which a Republic years ago, worth sixty-four cents. The produce can retain its liberty.

Beal freedom of trade is defined by Mr. Carey to consist in the power to maintain direct commerce with the whole world. To have it, a nation must have diversity of employments. This enables an exporting country to send its commodities abroad in a compact and finished shape. To establish a diversity of employments in a State, and to confirm them, Protection is needed. It is needed to enable people of all ages and sexes to combine their efforts to increase the productiveness of labor. It is needed against the power of that adult, enoning and wealthy system, which seeks an universal extension of the market for its manufactures, not through their excellence and by their improve. ment, but by the depression of the manufactures of other communities, and, if possible, by their extinction. What Protection has beneficently done for France, Russia, Sweden, Norway and the States of Germany, Mr. Carey sets forth in full and care ful detail. The statement is an argument against British Free Trade, and against the foreign mar ket, of unanswersbie power. A summary of what the Zoliverein, (the Protective System of the German Union.) has done for Prussia and the other German States may thus be set forth:

I. The prices of the raw products of the earth have gone upward, to the benefit of the farmers, and that of the agricultural interest of the world at

native society with the jealousies and resentments 2. The prices of all manufactured goods have which this espionage would create. In settling the gone downward-enabling the farmers of Germany taxes to be paid by looms, it was required of the to profit doubly: first by obtaining more money for weaver that he should report how many children their grain; and second by obtaining more cloth for their money.

3. The reduction of the cost of conversion has mounted the burden of its contributions. Work been so great, as to enable the Germans largely to as he might, the cultivator found that the profits of supply the world with food and wool in the form of cloth.

4. The constantly improving condition of the German laborers and farmers enables them to in. crease their demands upon tropical countries for cotton, coffee, tea, rice, and other products-enables them to dress better, to read more, to work less-and above all enables them to purchase homesteads, and acquire a permanent and ennobling in. terest in the Fatherland, and fully and forever to become free.

was allowed to escape. To guard against the em-5. Throughout Germany, the power of the Trader ployment of untaxed labor, either in agriculture or steadily declines, while direct commerce between the people steadily grows. formers, with the view to induce those who did not

6. The increase of the public revenues has been steady, entirely uninfluenced by the great crisis of 1840-42, and scarcely affected by the revolutionary movements of 1848.

7. Agriculture constantly improves in its quality, wages for every description of labor advance, and Man and Woman throughout Germany become more and more free.

In the United States, there have been, during the last forty-three years, periods of Protection of domestic Industry, extending through thirteen years of time, and periods of subjugation to the theories and rule of the Foreign Traders, embracing thirty years of time. What was the effect of each upon the Customs Revenue! The year 1815 embraced several months of war with Great Britain, when the revenue was trivial. In the following year, the Protection created by the war was mostly withdrawn, and importations rapidly increased, with great increase of revenue, and almost total annihilation of industrial activity. Social commerce then simost ceased, and such was the exhaustion of the country, that the revenue upon foreign importstions fell to \$15,000,000. The year 1824 brought a change-Protection being to a certain extent readopted; and for a period of four years the stability was such, that the greatest variation above the mean sum of the importations (\$22,750,000) was \$2 250,000, or one-tenth-whereas in the previous period it had risen to \$38,000,000 and fallen to \$15,000,000. Next came the Tariff of 1828, the first that was based upon the idea of Protection for the sake of Protection-and now we find a regular

having been as follows 1829....\$23,000,000

1830 ... \$23,000,000 1831 ... \$27,000,000 The power to purchase foreign commodities and to maintain commerce with foreign nations, was thus growing steadily with the growth of commerce at home; and the result was seen in the emancipstion of tes, coffee, and many other articles of import from the payment of any duty whatsoever. Then again came a change-in the opposite direction. The fatal Compromise Tariff was passed, to commence to take effect in the fiscal year 1833-4. That provided for the abolition of all Protection by gradual steps, the last of which was to be taken in 1841-2. Forthwith all order ceased. Imports became large. Speculation became rife. The revenue ran up to \$48,000,000, to fall a few years later, after a succession of changes unparalleled in any civilized nation, to \$11,000,000. The power to pay for foreign merchandise had passed away. Commerce abroad had ceased with the stoppage of commerce at home. The supreme power of the Federal Congress was invoked for the salvation of the country, and the Protective Tariff of 1842 became the law of the land. Forthwith the revenue rose from \$11,000,000 to \$28,000,000, at or near which it remained, until the system was again mischievously changed at the end of the year 1846. Since that time the revenue has been down to \$26,000,000 and up to \$72,000,000-down to \$30,000,000 and up to \$64,000,000-down to \$41,000,000 and up to \$61,000,000, being governed by no law whatever, save the law of unsteadiness, which is the essential

characteristic of barbarism. Of the influence of Protection and Free Trade respectively upon the Land Revenue, and upon the occupation of the soil and the rewards of its culture, the history of the two periods of their rule, too, abundantly enables us to speak. At the return of peace in 1815, land was high in price-for a market had been made at home during the war, for the most important of its products. Protection being withdrawn by peace, that market disappeared; and the result of it was seen six years later, in the almost universal ruin of the farmers. Judgments were everywhere entered up-mortgages were foreclosed-sheriffs' sales abounded to such an extent, as to force the inhabitants of the agri. cultural States to procure from their Legislatures the enactment of laws staying the execution of the judgments of their courts. Land fell to one fourth of the price at which it had sold but seven years before. The sales of the Public Domain, and the revenue therefrom, had trebled in the period from

forward, Protection having been recetablished, it went up with the general prosperity of the country unbl, in 1832 and 1833, it averaged \$3,295,000. In the meantime, the population had increased about two-thirds; and so regular had been the increase of the home demand for food, that now, for the first time in the country's history, its price was wholly uninfluenced by the fell of foreign markets. From 1828 to 1831, the price of we eat in England had been high, averaging \$1 72 per bushel. From that period it fell regularly, m til, four years later, it was but \$1 65 per bushel in England-and yet the price of Flour in American ports was entirely unaffect as is shown by these figures reported by our Treasury Department.

had begun to operate. The building of mills and

factories ceased. Importations of foreign goods

rapidly increased. The mechanic arts no longe:

affording employment to the growing population, emigration to the West grew fast, secomparied by enormous speculation in the public lands-the spec ulator going always in advance of the poor settler and profiting at his expense. The Land revenue rose from \$4,000,000 to \$11,000,000, and then to \$24,000,000; after which for four successive years it averaged \$5,000,000. In the short space of six years, mere land was sold by the Government than in all the forty years preceding. The consequences were just what might have been expected. While the new farms were being made by help of labor diverted from the old ones, food was scarce and high: but when they got ready to supply the market, their owners found there was no market. The food-demanding domestic commerce which Protection caused, had disappeared. Land again fell in price-mortgages were foreclosed-and judgments fell on the West like a snow-storm. Driven by lawyers and sheriffs, tens of thousands of farm ers were turned loose upon the world to begin life anew. In 1842, the Land revenue fell to a little more than a single million of dollars, from which point it arose healthily, under the Protective Tariff of that year, until five years later it again reached three millions. The discovery of gold in the wilderness of California made a lingering demand for manufactures, and while that lasted, the sales of the public lands were small. In 1855 and 1856, the erection of workshops, forges, furnaces and mills baving stopped-the period of our endurance of Foreign Trade being full, and the decade of our ruin having arrived-the revenues from the Public Lands attained an average of ten millions of dollars. If to this were added the value of the lands donated to Railroad Companies, the total amount would be at least fifty millions of dollars-twice what it was from 1840 to 1850. These sales are an index of the decay of Industry, the exhaustion of the soil, the dispersion of the people, and the fast culminating supremacy of the Traders and Transporters. the Public Land sales of 1818 were followed by the agricultural ruin of 1821, and those of 1836 by the ruin of 1841, so were those of 1855-6 followed by a train of disasters under which the business of the country still writhes in paralysis. The see-saw of values with which our dominant interests play, is never ending. They go up and then they go down. They mount to profit—they fall to loss. the Atlantic coast was substantially blocksded, and The prices of Labor, the prices of everything that is grown from the carth, of everything made by the hands, now are high and now are low. Perpet ually tossed between prosperity and adversity there is an anxiety and haste in our whole life, most unfavorable to civilization. Instability is the distinctive mark of barbarism. It is presented to us by the Treasury Records, as the constant attendant upon that system which repudiates the idea of Protection. The farmer requires this stability more than any other member of the communityhis investments being generally made a year or more in advance. The trader buys flour one day and sells it the next. But the farmer needs to determine in the Autumn in what manner he will appropriate his land for a year to come. If the price of wheat falls and that of barley rises, he can make no change, but the trader can -selling the and ateady increase of revenue corresponding with one on the first appearance of a downward tendenthose of Germany, Russia and Sweden, the changes | cy, and buying the other on the appearance of an change, and the more frequent its recurrence, the more numerous are his chances of becoming rick. But instability is ruinous to the farmer and the planter. The interests of the two are widely apart—and yet the agriculturists of this whole country stand almost unitedly before the world as the advocates of trade, particularly the foreign trade and as the opponents of that beneficent policy which would bring the markets to the farms, and emancipate land from the tax of transportation. The cotton and woolen manufacturer, the coal miner, the iron-maker, and all others engaged in the work of production, are like the farmer, in that they need stability and regularity. Steadiness of the circulation of labor and its products, increases their ability to add to the machinery required for their operations. That having been obtained, they are enabled, in each successive year, to profit by the experience of the past, and to give to the farmer a constantly increasing quantity of cloth in exchange for a constantly diminishing quantity of food and wool-the prices of the two tending steadily and regularly to approach each other. That stability, and that regularity of circulation, have, however, been to the people of the United States things entirely unknown. At times, so is the two periods ending in 1835 and 1847, it has been approached: but in every case it has proved only a lure for inducing men of skill and enterprise to waste their fortunes and their time and their courage, in a vain effort to advance the interests of the community. From 1810 to 1815, mills and fur naces were built; but with the return of peace, their owners-embracing large and small capital ists, working men and others, the most useful por tions of the community-were bankrupt everywhere, and the mechanics to woom they gave employment were turned out to seek in the Great West the support they could no longer find in their Eastern homes. Land sales then, as we have seen, became large, and next in their turn the farmers suffered as the manufacturers previously had done. From 1828 to 1834, such establishments were sgain erected and the metallic treasures of the earth were taken out anew for man's benefit; but, as before, the Protective system was again abandoned, with ruin to the manufacturer, followed by enormous sales of public land, and followed after that by ruin to the farmer. From 1842 to 1847, mills and furnaces were again constructed. From 1847 to 1-50 they were again closed; and the effect wa, seen in 1850-52 in the fall of four to a price lower than it had ever previously been known to reach. RIGHTS OF WOMES IN THE TERRITORIES -In the